

## GERMANS BREAK PLEDGE TO PAY BACK BELGIANS

Owe Millions for Goods Requisitioned in Antwerp.

\$12,000,000 GIVEN FOR A GUARANTEE

Provinces Have Already Turned Over \$72,000,000 on War Levy.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Goods worth many millions have been taken by the German invaders from the Belgian people, and payment, except for a small part, has been withheld.

This charge is made by E. Castelein, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp, in a report to the Permanent Deputation, which represents the chamber before the Belgian government. In his statement, M. Castelein outlines the steps which the provinces have taken to pay the war levy of \$96,000,000. Of this they have already paid \$72,000,000.

But the report does more than indicate the heroic effort of the Belgians to pay the levy imposed by the enemy. It accuses the Germans of violating their promise to make prompt payment for all goods requisitioned— a guarantee for which the Belgians pledged themselves to pay \$12,000,000, of which they have already paid \$9,000,000.

When the Germans entered Antwerp they imposed requisitions on the trade of the port. The goods were seized in November and December, says M. Castelein, without any regard to the rights of the owners. The warehouses were stripped bare of stock valued at an enormous figure, the raw merchandise alone totaling \$17,000,000. From the factories the Germans took goods valued at many millions.

Paid Only One-tenth.

For these requisitions the Germans promised quick payment. To-day, ten months after the goods were seized, says M. Castelein, less than one-tenth has been paid to the people of Antwerp. To the shipping houses more than \$12,000,000 is owing. Meanwhile the Belgians have given to the Ger-

mans nearly \$10,000,000 for the guarantee that they would get full compensation for the goods taken by the invader, besides meeting scrupulously the monthly payments on the war levy. "We have not only a claim under the Hague convention and international law," says M. Castelein, "but also especially under the simple law—that superior law regarding the word of honor given which is hedged in everywhere with such a character of inviolability that for precise and clearly determined objects, such as is the case here, one honors one's self by recognizing and religiously observing it, even between enemies, even on the battlefield."

"The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly installment of the war levy of \$30,000,000 francs," says the report. "They have up to date actually paid out \$60,000,000 francs, of which \$30,000,000 are to be credited to \$60,000,000 imposed specially with the guarantee given by the German authorities in December, 1914, that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise, or merchandise in place, would be paid as soon as possible in currency, in commercial bills of exchange or in credits on German banks. It therefore remains to our provinces, in order to free our country completely from the heavy burden imposed upon her after four months of invasion and devastation, to make monthly payments for September, October and November, 1915—that is, another \$30,000,000 francs, of which \$15,000,000 are on account of the \$60,000,000 special imposition in exchange for the guarantee of prompt payment for requisitioned goods."

Belgians Act in Good Faith.

"I had the honor to send you on March 19 last a duplicate report, which I addressed to the Intercommunal Commission, on the subjects of requisitions on mass which had been imposed on the trade of Antwerp. These requisitions reached an enormous figure, embracing the total amount of stocks in our warehouses and stores accumulated there at the time of the occupation of our town by German troops. The requisitioned goods were for the most part removed from the town during the months of November and December by virtue of right, with the minimum of formality, without any regard to the rights of the owners or holders, without any previous agreement as to the price of the sale."

"The actual figures of the requisitions, of which I have been able to get details only regarding raw merchandise, this then representing the major part of our imports, have reached and passed \$5,000,000 francs. Five months have passed since I described the situation, in my report of March, without the smallest improvement in that situation. Payments received since then do not represent a tenth part of the sums still owing. If they can be called 'payments.' For they are advances representing some 30 to 50 per cent of bills, advances made by credits

in marks payable at the Reichsbank, recoverable three months after the conclusion of peace, and the payment of which on maturity involves the parties in the risks of exchange to an extent which can be appreciated by all. "In short, on basis with the limits of my report of March, giving an approximate round value to goods removed from shipping and transport houses (which I was not able to do before), I can assert that from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 francs for requisitions include nothing but merchandise coming from the various principal sources of commerce of Antwerp."

"I excluded from my calculations everything relating to the industrial world—factory buildings and yards. I have no facts or authority in this quarter, which is not within the domain of the Chamber of Commerce, but it is general knowledge that here, too, the requisitions have been considerable and should represent in sum total a great number of millions. I shall allow myself to call them to your attention because the interests involved therein have as much right to be included, from the point of view of reparation, which it is beyond all justice, beyond humanity, to delay any longer."

## ITALIANS DRAW Foe FROM RUSSIAN FRONT

Austrians Transferred from East to Check Offensive.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Austrian prisoners, who are still passing through Udine, Italy, from the scene of the late conflict, testify to the special efforts made by their army to repulse the long expected Italian offensive.

A large proportion of the men are Poles and Hungarians withdrawn from the Russian front. There are many quite young and elderly soldiers among the captured, who comprise men from every nationality under Austrian rule. The statement issued by the Austrian War Office says:

The Italian attacks against the bridgehead of Gorizia and the neighboring sector continue. Yesterday most severe attacks were directed against Zagora and Podgora heights, and Monte San Michele. The enemy everywhere was again repulsed.

## TRUCE CALLED OFF BY PANKHURST BAND

"Patriotic" Meeting Starts War on "Inept" Cabinet.

London, Nov. 4.—Suffragettes—anyhow, the group controlled by Mrs. Pankhurst—have decided to break the truce which has lasted since the beginning of the war, and again attack the government, instead of supporting it.

At to-day's meeting in London Pavilion Mrs. Pankhurst said that they came to this decision last week, and then only on account of the general ineptitude of the Cabinet, especially regarding Serbia, which they pledged themselves to aid.

Miss Annie Kenney was even more emphatic. Although the meeting was billed as "patriotic," she remarked: "We must rid the Foreign Office of Asquith, Grey and Haldane. If we don't, they'll betray not only Serbia, but London."

After more violent indictment of the government generally, and Lord Haldane especially, Miss Kenney continued: "How are they going to answer the American note? We know they are full of compromise, fear and timidity. We have got to fight for our heritage—our complete command of the seas—which they would barter away."

Miss Kenney finished by describing the majority in the Cabinet as "traitors"—a suggestion which caused an uproar.

## CAVELL CASE IN PARIS ART

Master's Base-relief of Nurse's Execution Will Go to City.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Announcement is made by a leading Paris newspaper that one of the masters of contemporary art has been commissioned to execute a large base-relief of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell.

The work will be presented to the City of Paris.

## GERMANS RETAKE DVINSK TRENCHES

Von Hindenburg Recaptures Village Seized by Foe Wednesday.

## RUSSIANS PRESS CZERNOWITZ DRIVE

Attack on Styr and Stripa—Battle at Siemkowice Still Rages.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 4.—Driven back again by von Hindenburg's forces in the fighting west of Dvinsk, where they crashed through the German positions on a twelve-mile front yesterday, the Russians have started heavy counter-offensives along the rest of the eastern battle line. On the Styr, in Volhynia and on the Stripa, in Galicia, their attacks are particularly fierce. From an unofficial source it is reported that the Russian troops have captured important positions near Czernowitz and are advancing in strong force.

Between Lakes Swenton and Ilsen, west of Dvinsk, the Germans claim to have recaptured the village of Mikulichki, carried in the rush made by the Czar's forces yesterday. But the Russians are still hammering at the foe, and have begun a counter-thrust in the very sector in which Berlin reports a victory. Apparently they have an unlimited supply of men and shells.

In Galicia the fight still centres around Siemkowice, and the battle has lost none of its fury. Vienna claims that the greater part of the village has been regained and 3,000 prisoners taken. On the Styr, Berlin says, the Russian assaults were beaten back and more than 1,600 prisoners were taken.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German official statement says: A group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops, before Dvinsk and Garbunowka is still in progress. Mikulichki has been reconquered by us.

Army Group of General von Linsingen. The Russians attempted to take by surprise the village of Kuchocka-Vola. They were ejected immediately. Russian attempt to reconquer lost positions west of Czartorysk failed. The number of prisoners taken in the fighting here has reached five officers and 1,117 soldiers. We also captured eleven machine-guns.

General von Bothmer continues fighting near Siemkowice. The number of prisoners taken by him has reached 3,000.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The official communication made public in Vienna says: An attack by the Russians on the Stripa River sector continues. Attacks directed against our positions near Wisnolowzyk and Burkanow collapsed before our obstacles in front of the trenches.

The severe fighting for the village of Siemkowice, north of Sielawa, continues. The Austro-Hungarian and German troops have recaptured almost the whole of the village. On the lower Styr numerous enemy attacks also were repulsed.

## GERMANY PLANS NEW LOAN

\$500,000,000 Sought—Three-fifths of Last Issue Spent.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Copenhagen, Nov. 4 (Dispatch to "The London Daily Mail").—It is learned from Berlin that preparations for a new loan of \$500,000,000 are being made. The prospectus probably will be published in January.

From a trustworthy source comes the statement that about \$500,000,000 of the last loan already has been spent for military purposes. About half of this sum went in winning over Bulgaria, in payments to Turkey, and in other similar ways.

## WHY HOCKING WAS HELD UP

British Will Contend that Part-German Ownership Justified Act.

London, Nov. 4.—The Foreign Office will reply to Ambassador Page's request for the grounds upon which the American steamer Hocking, while bound from New York for Norfolk, was taken into Halifax by a prize crew from a British warship, that the action was taken under the recent Order in Council, regarding vessels owned or partly owned by Germans.

The British claim is that the Hocking is partly owned by Germans, and that, under the new order, her confiscation is permissible. What proportion of the vessel is claimed to be owned by Germans will come out before the prize court which will hear the case.

## TWENTY NATIONS SEEK NEW TRADE WITH U. S.

Buying Goods Here and Arranging to Start Agencies.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 4.—More than twenty nations are represented by visitors to the United States who are seeking new trade relations. Many of them are members of foreign firms which are preparing to make purchases here, while others, representing big commercial houses, are offering unusual facilities for our manufacturers to establish agencies abroad.

"Their earnest efforts to meet us half way in producing a greater volume of trade with their respective countries," says the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "are making easier the progress of American commerce in this year of opportunity."

Foreign representatives now in the United States come from Russia, Italy, Spain, China, Japan, Bulgaria, South Africa, Argentina, India, New Zealand, Brazil and several other countries.

## HINTS ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE

M. P. Asks if Teutonic Goods Are Shipped by Way of New York.

London, Nov. 4.—The suggestion that the Barber Steamship Company, of New York, was shipping German goods from Rotterdam to New York, whence the goods were transhipped to Great Britain, was contained in a question asked in the House of Commons to-day.

Lord Robert Cecil, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that, although he had no information on the subject, he would be glad to consider any that might be submitted.

## LITTLE'S TASK TOO BIG, OFFICER TELLS COURT

Rear Admiral Couldn't Be Thorough with Seven Aids.

Boston, Nov. 4.—Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, charged with neglect and careless methods in supervising the construction of submarine K-2, did not have sufficient help in his inspection work at the Fore River shipbuilding plant, according to Lieutenant Warren C. Child, who testified before the court martial to-day for the defence.

It was impossible, the witness said, for Rear Admiral Little, even with seven assistants, to inspect every piece of metal that went into the construction of the battleship, two destroyers and three submarines under his charge.

When submarine K-2 was turned over to the government everything was ready and there were no defects in the batteries, Lieutenant Child testified. Erick J. Ewart, superintendent of submarine boat construction at Fore River, testified that there were no defects in K-2 when she was turned over to the government. He thought that the inspection was more severe than

## U. S. TO PROTEST MEAT SEIZURES

Will Send Separate Note to England on Stopping of Ships.

## BOAT LOADING HERE FORCED TO CEASE

Packers Declare Goods Have Been Held Even After Landing in Norway.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 4.—Following closely on the general note to Great Britain, which will be presented to the British Foreign Office by Ambassador Page to-morrow, the State Department will file a stiff protest against the seizure and condemnation of American meat cargoes. This unqualified statement was made to-day after representatives of Chicago packing houses had conferred with Counsellor Polk for more than an hour.

The State Department is convinced

that the action of the British government in many of the packers' cases was unwarranted, and it does not feel bound to abide by the usual rule of waiting until the courts have decided before entering a diplomatic protest.

Goods to Sweden Held Back. Representatives of the packers to-night gave out the following statement:

"The cause of our visit to Washington is the instructions issued to the steamer Christianiafjord, of the Norwegian America line, which was expected to sail on November 4 from New York. Such instructions prohibited the steamer from the further loading of the Chicago packers' products destined to resident buyers in Sweden, on through bills of lading, via Christiania, Norway, unless the packers would remove from the bills of lading the provision 'goods in transit to Sweden,' declared the ultimate destination to be Norway and guaranteed consumption in that country.

"These instructions, we are informed, are due to the threat of Great Britain that unless the steamship companies enforce such requirements Great Britain will seize the ships and cargoes en route to Christiania and confiscate such cargoes."

"By these restrictions Great Britain seeks to determine, before the vessel is loaded in the American port, what American products, if any, may be shipped; to what neutral countries, if any, they may be shipped, and the

terms and conditions under which they may be shipped, if at all.

"Representations have been made to the State Department in the hope that it will notify Great Britain that such further unlawful interferences with trade between the United States and the European neutral countries will not be tolerated, and that it will expect Great Britain to permit the packers' products to be loaded on the Christianiafjord and to go forward to ultimate destination in Sweden."

"This is only one of the many interferences within the last six weeks by Great Britain with trade in packing house products carried on neutral ships from the United States to resident buyers in Scandinavian countries. Several of these vessels arrived at their destinations in the neutral countries, and after the cargoes had been unloaded on the docks and were therefore not subject to seizure Great Britain notified the steamship lines, notably the Scandinavian American Line, that such goods, so delivered in their ships, the Oscar II, Frederick VIII and others, must be reloaded on other steamers and returned to Great Britain for the express purpose of placing the goods in prize court, as though they had been seized on the high seas whilst in transit."

"We are informed that Great Britain has made the same requirements of the Norwegian America Line, owners of the Christianiafjord, which is the subject of to-day's complaint to the State Department, and that cargoes of packers' products now on the seas in the vessels of this line, when they reach Christiania, will have to be reloaded and returned to such British ports as may be designated by the British government, there to be made the subject of prize court proceedings."

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Made of silks of a quality only found as a rule in much higher priced scarfs

Rich, exclusive patterns and colorings in IMPORTED brocaded silks; swivel embroidered figures which will not fray; basket weaves; Mugadore stripes; solid color Swiss poplins, changeable glaze weaves, embroidered crepes, silk failles and other very fine silks and satins. Figures, stripes and dots in great profusion.

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Wide, open-end Scarfs tailored with extreme care and skill. All guaranteed pure silk. Large, generously cut Neckwear made with the Saks-service band that prevents crinkling up under the collar. Hand sewn bars at the folds.

## Men's Light Weight Winter Derbies

Very special at \$1.95

The maker in his excess of zeal to keep his product

to a certain standard says they are "too light."

We say, from the practical standpoint of the wearer

they are "just right." The lighter a Derby, the better.

Blocked in the latest models. Just at this time the best Derby "buy" we know of

## Men's Soft Hats

very special at \$1.95

Black, brown, green, steel or pearl. All the up-to-the-moment shapes. All sizes.

## Genuine Austrian Velour Hats

BLACK—BROWN—GREEN—SLATE

were \$6.00 to \$9.00 at \$4.95

Made by J. Huckel Sohne of Austria.

## Men's Plain Negligee Shirts

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Stiff or soft French cuffs. Fine quality woven Madras or 100 count percale or fine mercerized cloths. Guaranteed fast colors. In a fine assortment of stripes on white grounds. Thoroughly well made with particular attention to the little points of finish which make for long wear, comfort and appearance.

## Men's Worsted Undershirts and Drawers

at \$1.20 a garment

Our regular stock price \$1.50

High grade worsted, which means warmth and protection. Serviceable and comfortable. Made full and roomy and thoroughly well in every detail of finish; no rough seams to irritate the wearer.

SHIRTS, in sizes 34 to 50.

DRAWERS, regular, 30 to 50.

DRAWERS, stout sizes, 34 to 50.

## Terry Bath Robes at \$1.65

our regular price is \$2.95.

## Terry Bath Robes at \$2.65

our regular price is \$3.45.

## Terry Bath Slippers at 50c

usual price 75c.

## Men's Worsted Reefers or Wraps, very special at 69c

Pure English worsted.

## Men's Pure Silk Reefers special at 95c

Fine faille weave, or crocheted for those who prefer.

Crocheted Silk Reefers at \$2.95

Accordeon Silk Reefers at \$3.50

Extra Fine Knitted Silk Reefers, \$4.50

Superior Silk Accordeon Reefers, \$5

## Men's Sample Gloves at 89c

Famous trade-mark gloves from one of America's foremost makers

Size and color assortments are incomplete, but an excellent variety of most-wanted kinds from which to choose.

Tan glaze and gray suede; yellow chamois and white and black glaze predominate.

## Men's Washable Leather Gloves at \$1.00

Tan capeskin, spear backs, prize seam sewn, one clasp.

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FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Approved Custom Tailor Models; Hand Tailored

Custom Tailored Ready-to-Wear Suits of Imported Fabrics in newest weaves and new colorings, featuring the newest Hairline Overplaids, and Shadow Overplaids combined with Stripes; also Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Blue Serge.

24.50

## TO-DAY at Special Prices

## Men's Custom Tailored Suits

Newest Imported Fabrics

30.00 Regular Price \$40.00

These Suits are made of Imported Fabrics, purchased from three of the leading English mills who ordinarily sell their entire output to the exclusive Fifth Avenue tailors. We were able to procure enough material to make up a limited number of Suits, including stripes and the new Invisible Overplaids, also Blue Serge; workmanship equal to the finest merchant tailoring.

## Men's Winter Overcoats

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Fitted, Semi-Fitted, Chesterfield or Slip-On Models

Fitted Double Breasted, Semi-Fitted Single Breasted, or Chesterfield models of Black or Oxford Vicuna, velvet collar, silk lined; English Slip-on model of Gray, Brown or Olive Scotch Coatings, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

30.00

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## Silk Lined Winter Overcoats

For Men, 33 to 46 Chest

Special 23.50

The Chesterfield model Winter Overcoat—smart in appearance and designed to meet the requirements of the fashionably dressed man—made of highest grade Vicuna, in Black, Oxford or Blue—lined with Skinner satin.

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Newest weaves and color effects of Imported and Domestic silks, including Regimental stripes and many exclusive novelties made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

Special 1.00

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for Men and Young Men are bigger than ever before because we have practically doubled the assortments to keep pace with a doubled demand

¶ Last Fall we came pretty close to a famine in our twenty dollar suit and overcoat selections. A sudden spurt in the demand for Saks clothes at this popular figure took us unawares, like a flanking movement. And it was simply because Saks suits and overcoats at this price are absolutely free from the customary limitations of a twenty dollar bill.

¶ Most twenty dollar clothes are just—twenty dollar clothes. They never get away from the price ticket. They carry to the grave the inextinguishable earmarks of a lowly origin. And it is right there that Saks productions at twenty dollars bifurcate from the beaten path of the average and create a new set of standards for themselves.

¶ Frankly, we have accomplished wonders in twenty dollar overcoats and suits this Fall. We have still further advanced the standards of tailoring and style. We have put twenty dollar clothes on a more exalted plane. And we have embraced in the selections of fabric designs and colors a range of choice never hitherto shown in any twenty dollar selections.

## Twenty Dollar Suits

Soft roll and peak lapels  
Patch and flap pockets  
Classy originalities in cuffs  
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And so forth, indefinitely

## Twenty Dollar Overcoats

New box effect models  
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